

ABSTRACT

A driving circuit for an active-matrix liquid-crystal display short-circuits at least two of the signal lines in the matrix at times of transitions of signal-line potentials in the matrix. Charge stored in the parasitic capacitances of the signal lines is thereby recycled from one signal line to another, reducing the current consumption of the driving circuit. When alternating-current driving is employed, current consumption can also be reduced by reducing the frequency with which signal lines are driven from one side of a center potential to the other side.